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POLISH, USSR, GDR, CSCE DELEGATES INTERVIEWED

AU221649 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Mar 83 p 6

[Third article in series "Notes on Negotiating Forums of International Security; Branches of Service and Tones," by Oszkar Fuzes, subtitled "3. Madrid: Background Discussions in the Foreground," including interview with Wlodzimierz Konarski, head of the Polish delegation at the Madrid Conference on Cooperation and Security in Central Europe -- in Madrid, date not given]

[Excerpt] Analyzing the atmosphere, which has become more relaxed, Wlodzimierz Konarski, head of the Polish delegation, noted: "One cannot yet tell whether tactics or a genuine intention to come to terms is behind the changing U.S. and, in general, Western attitude. As for tone, they have abandoned their rude attacks. The growing pressure of Western public opinion, the antiwar movement and perhaps the experiences of a few foreign political fiascos of the Washington administration could have been instrumental in this. And let me add: The calm and constructive attitude of the socialist countries has had its effect."

"The situation is ripe for reaching agreement," said Sergey Kondrashov, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, "not only because there has been ample time since the general deterioration of the world situation has caused difficulties in Madrid as well. Still, intensive work was going on during this time, and the proposal, the draft final act of the neutral countries, is regarded by everyone as a suitable basis. Improvement of the general atmosphere of the conference may foster the attainment of the cardinal objective; a balanced, substantive final act that would give the planned European conference on military disarmament and confidence-building a precise mandate. That would be a significant step demonstrating that Madrid could open a new chapter in Europe's varied history."

There seems to be agreement in the present round that finalization of the final act should be accelerated.

Wlodzimierz Konarski: "The Madrid meeting is part of the complex of issues concerning East-West talks and security. Our priorities here are the same: abandoning the arms race and promoting alleviation of tension, particularly the ominous dangers of nuclear armament. We would make progress in Madrid if only the East-West relationship stops deteriorating and the West is truly willing to improve the situation."

Peter Steglich, head of the GDR delegation: "This year could bring almost decisive changes on global disarmament problems. With its specific agreements, agreements close to being accepted by both sides, the Madrid meeting could favorably influence the Soviet-U.S. nuclear armament negotiations. Convening a conference on military detente and defining a European zone where confidence-building measures would be valid would make a great impact not only through force of example but by the development of disarmament intentions into the assumption of concrete commitments. However, for this it is necessary to retain the present substantive atmosphere, and the Western side's willingness to come to terms must become more emphatic, and be confirmed by facts.

"We can regard as a favorable sign the fact that the job of final coordination is being intensively pursued in four working groups.

The first group is working on the introduction of the final act, the second on the Helsinki principles, the third on military-disarmament matters and the fourth on the sphere of problems of the former 'third basket,' that of human relations." It is also true, however, that the positive results are very uncertain as yet; great efforts are needed to maintain the improving atmosphere. One reason is a few Western speeches in the past weeks that stressed the need to accept the Western 'perfecting' proposals to the draft of the neutrals and the expectation of greater constructiveness that have left the door open -- for a reversal. Lately, too, the U.S. approach has 'pointed up' a few long-standing problems

REAGAN SPEECH ON ARMAMENTS STANCE DENOUNCED

Radio Commentary

AU241123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, delivered a speech on American television in which he promised his citizens a new escalation of military preparations. Pointing out that his words would mark the beginning of important changes in the history of mankind, the U.S. President announced new plans about a "futuristic defense system," as he himself called it, which should reliably protect U.S. territory and the territories of its allies from enemy ballistic missiles.

After his introduction, Ronald Reagan dwelled again on his favorite subject about the Soviet threat and declared that the United States will negotiate on control over armaments only from a position of strength, ensured by the modernization of the U.S. strategic arsenal. At the same time, the President continued, the risk of a military conflict with conventional weapons, which might develop into a nuclear war, will be eliminated only if the United States increases its nuclear military expenditures.

The President warned the American citizens that the new, impenetrable system of military defense, which he proclaimed, will be very expensive. At the same time, he said that the United States will by no means neglect the MX system.

Shortly after it was televised, the President's speech became a subject of criticism. A number of congressmen, including Republicans, opposed Reagan's plans for increasing military power and for beginning a new rearmament round. [Name indistinct], Republican from Ohio, described the President's intentions as horrifying. Reagan's plans to militarize space are a cause of grave concern for us, he stated. Edward Kennedy, the Democratic senator from Massachussets, criticized the (facts?) and the dangerous subjects elaborated upon in the President's address, which are worthy of a new series of the film "Star Wars," as he expressed himself.

At the same time the House of Representatives approved a plan on the country's budget compiled by the Democratic Party which envisages a reduction in expenditures for armaments of almost twice the figure requested by Reagan. The vote in the House of Representatives represents a serious rebuke to the President's policy in the military sector.

BTA Observer

AU241417 Sofia BTA in English 1329 GMT 24 Mar 83

["Western World -- A Variation of Noah's Ark?" -- BTA headline]

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, March 24 -- With his last night's broadcast and telecast speech President Reagan promised to the United States and its allies to convert the territory of the West into a kind of Noah's ark.

President Reagan painted an optimistic picture of nuclear security by creating a 'futuristic' defence system, impenetrable by the hostile ballistic rockets. Let us leave to specialists the answer to the question to what extent this barrier is a monopoly of Washington alone.

The alarming thing for all the inhabitants of the earth is that the leading power of the Atlantic alliance in the person of its President even formally goes beyond the earth boundaries of the arms race to turn the space into a militarist launching ground. The ghost of the space war has been added to the spectre of the nuclear war. This new step in the military doctrine of the United States of America runs contrary to common sense and to the efforts of the Soviet Union to save the near space in the interests of mankind from the invasion of nuclear and laser means.

On the other hand, President Reagan's speech is a final moment in the escalation of a political thinking overburdened by extreme adventurism. Capitalizing on secret information on the "Soviet military menace", on a whole series of tricks focused with ill intent on the mythical threat from the East, the U.S. President used all this to declare the intention of the United States of America to negotiate with the Soviet Union in Geneva exclusively from the position of force.

President Reagan's speech has shown in all its nakedness the thesis of the White House on rejecting the equilibrium in the nuclear sphere as the only basis for coexistence between the two systems! Instead of an equilibrium and equal security of the opposing worlds, President Reagan spoke of total efforts to gain superiority for the West! His will is to subject everything to this goal -- from the conventional weapons, which the United States and NATO should have developed and improved, to the MX missiles, from the deployment of the cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe, to the expansion of arms into space.

Obviously content with the successful U.S. pressure put by Weinberger on the European partners in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group on the question of Euro-rockets, the American President outlined in an euphoric style the scheme of a marathon on all the tracks of the military race.

On the eve of his speech, however, the House of Representatives approved the draft budget proposed by the Democrats, where the military outlays the President was asking for have been cut by half. Without finality, as the Senate is above the House of Representatives, the will of the majority of the American people for freezing the nuclear arsenals is final.

The victory of a modern Noah apparently is not appealing either to the American, or to the West European. The suppressing of their will by politician-militarists, such as Reagan and Weinberger, however, is rife with dangerous consequences not only for the Western communities but, which is even more alarming, for the cause of the world peace, too.

LUKANOV RECEIVES TURKISH DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU231920 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- Today the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, received Mr Resat Erkmen, Turkey's first deputy minister of trade, who is visiting the country at the head of an economic delegation. Concrete issues concerning bilateral economic cooperation were on the agenda of the talks -- relations in trade, industrial cooperation, etc.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON GREECE

AU211525 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 18 Mar 83 p 3

[Colonel Georgi Atanasov article: "The U.S. Bases in Greece -- Washington's Pressure"]

[Excerpts] The new round of Greek-American negotiations for the future status of U.S. military bases on Greek territory have been resumed once again. As the foreign press announces, Reginald Batholomew, the special White House envoy, has returned to the Greek capital, after "consultations" in Washington.

The negotiations which opened on 27 October 1982 are linked to the fate of the U.S. bases. The Government of Greece insists that the new agreement with the United States should provide for a gradual liquidation of the bases, while at the same time Washington has the right to act on Greek territory, but has to commit itself to increasing military assistance. The U.S., in turn, does not wish to renounce its bases. According to the Greek press, the United States refused to recognize some of the conditions of the Greek side -- namely, the establishment of a schedule for the definite withdrawal of the bases from Greece and the commitment that they will not be used against countries with which Greece has friendly relations and that a real control hould be established over their activities, and so forth.

As to the present Greek-American talks, the American side expanded overt pressure upon Athens. Thus, for example, the American AP news agency reported in its dispatches from the Greek capital that only if the agreement on the further presence of U.S. bases on Greek territory is signed will Greece be able to rely upon U.S. military aid. For this purpose, Washington, at the beginning of March 1983, sent the aircraft carrier Nimitz to the Greek shores, in the hope that this action would be a more convincing argument than the words of the U.S. delegation at the negotiations.

After warnings, expressed in words and in writing, the White House adopted sanctions, taking advantage of the disagreements between Athens and Ankara on certain bilateral issues.

It is no secret that Greece has always occupied an important place in U.S. and NATO plans for the implementation of their European and Middle East policy, in the struggle against the socialist countries, and for the preservation and expansion of their domination over the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and northern Africa. This is due above all to the strategic geographical position of Greece. The territory of this country is a convenient playground for economic and political penetration of three continents. From the Pentagon's military point, the territory and territorial waters of Greece offer favorable opportunities for active combat operations against its northern neighbors and for influencing the countries of the Middle East and northern Africa.

The role of Greece in the plans of the United States and NATO is also determined by the increased importance of the bloc's southeastern wing after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and after the failure of the imperialist intentions in Afghanistan, as well as after the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

In January 1983 military aircraft of the United States, violating the sovereignty of Greece and disregarding several repeated warnings of the Greek Government, carried out a few illegal landings at the base of Suda on the Island of Crete. According to local and foreign observers there was no question of "emergency landings" but of using the Greek bases and its air space, as well as territorial waters, for the transfer of military technical equipment and contingents of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in this area.

It is not necessary to be a military expert to understand what the "important strategic role" of Greece means for the U.S. plans. This was revealed by the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine itself which wrote that "nuclear submarines, aircraft carriers situated in the eastern Mediterranean, and the bases established on Greek territory will, if necessary, carry out their task as second striking nuclear force against targets in Eastern Europe and southern Russia."

This policy of the United States and of the aggressive NATO bloc creates prerequisites for an aggravation of the situation in that area of the world and cannot fail to cause concern to the peoples in the Balkans, in the Middle East and in Greece itself, because this is not in the interest of consolidating peace and security. This is precisely why the appeal of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries for the liquidation of foreign military bases and for the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories assumes an even more topical character today.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET USSR LEADERSHIP BODIES

AU211420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and to the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as to all Soviet people, the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

This historic document raised the centuries-old friendship between our two peoples to the status of a basic law of our interstate relations. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, this treaty became a reliable guarantee for the Bulgarian people's freedom and independence. As a logical result of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria the treaty has been an important factor in the successful construction of a new society in our motherland and has given a powerful impetus to the development of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of life.

As a direct continuation of the principles and goals of the first Bulgarian-Soviet treaty, the signing of the new friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty on 12 May 1967 conformed with the demands of a new, higher stage in our bilateral relations and endowed these relations with a greater, new meaning, opening even broader opportunities for a constant development and intensification of such relations.

The last 35 years that have elapsed have confirmed that the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship represents an irreplaceable factor in the political, economic, and cultural upsurge of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. That friendship is the driving force in building a developed socialist society in our country. The BCP, as well as all working people in our country, will continue to devote constant efforts to the successful implementation of the fruitful joint policy aimed at all-round fraternal cooperation and at drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, which is a real contribution to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of all peace-loving, progressive forces throughout the world.

Under the circumstances of the present international situation, which has been aggravated as a result of the activities of the most aggressive and militarist circles in the United States and within NATO, there is no more important nor more urgent task than the task of foiling the evil intentions of imperialism aimed at precipitating the peoples into a devastating world war. The Bulgarian people consider the new peace-loving, realistic and constructive Soviet proposals as the only correct path to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear disaster and the consolidation of international security and the preservation of peace on our planet.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to its international duty, will persevere in actively contributing to the intensification of a close cooperation and unity of action with the socialist community countries, whose invincible link is represented by the great Soviet Union, so that goals of the socialist countries' policy may be achieved. This policy of peace, disarmament, and detente was confirmed with new strength by the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Organization's Political Consultative Committee in January 1983.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Bulgarian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance we wish you, dear comrades and the fraternal Soviet people, great new victories in implementing the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress as well as in our joint and noble efforts and struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and communism.

Long live the invigorating and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship; may it prosper and endure throughout the centuries!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

FINANCE-CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AU211902 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 21 (BTA) -- The talks between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Trade of France ended today. The two sides reviewed bilateral economic relations and outlined measures for the implementation of the long-term programme for economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Bulgaria and France. A finance and credit agreement was signed.

LCY WORKING GROUP MEETS ZAREV, DEPARTS

AU181518 Sofia BTA in English 1451 GMT 18 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- A working group of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists led by the member of the Presidency of the county committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, Mr Mihalj Bognar. [sentence as received]

The Yugoslav guests were made familiar with the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the socioeconomic development of the country. They met highranking party, state and economic officials with whom they had talks on the application of the new economic mechanism. They visited the county of Pleven where they saw the successes of communists and the working people in the building up of socialism. A working group of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists was received by the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Kiril Zarev.

Today the delegation left the country.

PRAGUE RESPONDS TO REAGAN DEFENSE SPEECH

LD241017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Our correspondent, Michal Stasz, speaks from New York about the speech of U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

Reagan devoted his speech solely to military issues. In the (?long) introduction, the U.S. President attacked, as on every similar occasion, the USSR. At sharp variance with the facts, he accused the USSR of increasing armament, while claiming that the United States is lagging behind. To illustrate his speech he again not only used graphs, according to which some Soviet means exceed American means by as much as 14 times, but he also showed U.S. intelligence satellite pictures supposedly to prove the horrors of Soviet armament.

The most important part of his speech was probably the last minute, in which Reagan announced that the United States is beginning a qualitatively new stage of the arms race which would last several decades, also affecting the beginning of the next century. He appealed to American scientists to create a system which would render ineffective the strategic arms' potential of the enemy.

First commentaries say that this is an effort on the part of the United States to transfer armament into space, to deploy antimissile means there under the pretext of defense. Such a move disregards existing treaties on the ban of armament in space and agreements with the USSR on the means of antimissile defense.

EFFORTS SEEKING RELEASE OF CAPTIVES CONTINUE

LD230702 Prague CTK in English 1701 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry is taking further steps to speed up the release of the Czechoslovak citizens held in Angola by anti-government UNITA groups.

The Foreign Ministry was authorized by the Czechoslovak Government to instruct the Czechoslovak ambassadors to Austria and Switzerland to ask the two countries' governments for aid that could be conducive to the release of the Czechoslovak citizens. The same instruction went to the Czechoslovak ambassador to Guinea.

The Foreign Ministry remains in contact with officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations.

The Central Council of Czechoslovak Cooperatives [words indistinct] the chairman of the London-based International Cooperative Alliance to use all means the alliance has at its disposal on the international forum and within the framework of the activity of its member organizations to help achieve the release of the captives and to support all steps taken towards this end.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR REPORTED

Talks Begin

LD231339 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 25th session of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic opened here Tuesday. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and the GDR delegation by Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss.

The session discussed Tuesday the state of bilateral cooperation. It appreciated the extension of bilateral economic and scientific technical relations which are developed on the basis of the conclusions following from the meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the two countries, Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, last October.

Both sides stated that cooperation in the economy and in science and technology has been extended, achieving success mainly in engineering, chemical industry and electrical engineering.

The 25th session will discuss the questions of further extension of economic and scientific technical relations up to the year 1985 as well as coordination of national economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

Strougal Receives Weiss

LD232344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Prague, 23 Mar (ADN) -- Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Federal Government, today received Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is heading the GDR Government delegation to the 25th meeting of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Committee, for a friendly talk in Prague today.

The two men praised the dynamic development of fraternal relations between the two states. They stressed the great importance of the agreement on the deepening of economic and scientific and technical cooperation signed by Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in October 1982 for the further development of mutually advantageous economic relations. They agreed that the individual tasks of the program are being fulfilled.

Lubomir Strougal and Dr Gerhard Weiss discussed the main points of the further deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. They noted that the results of the 25th meeting of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Committee will help to increase further the economic cooperation between the two countries and the capacities of their economies.

Hula Praises Trade Relations

AU232132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR deputy premier: "GDR-CSSR: Reliable Guarantees of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] For a long time, there has been between the CSSR and the GDR not only the formerly customary exchange of goods, but a closer and closer interlocking of the national economies which, as a factor of growth and stability, is important for both countries. Today this is all the more significant because we, together with the other states of our community, must oppose with our construction work the imperialist policy of increasing pressure and blackmail.

The level of economic cooperation between our states has, particularly during the past decade, increased considerably; it has developed quantitatively and qualitatively. At the initiative of the CPCZ and the SED, the 5-year plans for the development of the national economy were coordinated much more closely than in the past. Cooperation in the foreign trade and scientific-technical sectors has improved. Direct relations between the state and other organs of economic management, combines, and enterprises are growing and deepening in all areas. The total scope of this cooperation is also visible in the increase in foreign trade turnover which, in the period 1970-80, increased more than 2 and 1/2 times. For the period 1981-85, a turnover of more than 10 billion rubles is planned, putting the GDR in second place in the CSSR's foreign trade, immediately after the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the CSSR occupies a similar position in the foreign economic relations of the GDR.

We particularly appreciate the fact that the share of products from production based on specialization and cooperation already amounts to over 30 percent. For mechanical engineering products this share is even much higher. At present the most important thing is to open up the still existing considerable reserves and possibilities of this cooperation. The integration process which is taking place particularly in the fields of mechanical engineering, electrotechnology, electronics, and chemical industry is today the most dynamic growth factor in our economic relations. It intensifies the efforts of both countries to deepen the production cooperation, to increase the technical-economic level of products, to make more rational use of the material resources and to increase production.

Proceeding from the national economic possibilities and effectiveness, a limitation of the range of production is inevitable. The more swiftly the specialization of production programs between our countries, and of course within the entire CEMA community, is developed, the more swiftly and more possible it will become, based on the concentration of means and the creative strength of the people, to carry out scientific-technological progress and to meet the changing demands of the internal and external conditions. Significant successes of such a cooperation have been achieved in several branches of mechanical engineering, electronics, and olefin chemistry, in which the exchange of specialized production is implemented on a large and constantly increasing scale.

Soviet natural gas travels through Czechoslovak territory to the GDR, and a great deal of transportation, particularly rail, is being implemented. The GDR also performs important transportation tasks for the CSSR; it guarantees a considerable volume of transshipments via the Baltic Sea harbors and in sea shipping.

The results achieved in the economic and scientific-technological cooperation not only promote the development of both countries but constitute a joint contribution to consolidating the strength and cohesion of the entire community of socialist states. For this, thanks must be expressed to all who on both sides of our joint border contribute to developing cooperation and strengthening friendship between our country with honest and responsible work. May the results of the cooperation that have been achieved so far also be a commitment to work together more purposefully and more courageously for the benefit of our peoples and countries in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The main task of the Joint Committee for the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between our two countries, which is now holding its 25th jubilee meeting, is to contribute to that as much as possible.

ROHLICEK, HUNGARY'S MARJAI AT COOPERATION TALKS

LD231335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] A meeting of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation took place in Komarno today, attended by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The meeting agenda includes questions concerning the future course of action in the construction of hydro projects on the Danube.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW COLOMBIAN, JAPANESE, LAO ENVOYS

LD231847 Prague CTK in English 1651 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline received] -- New ambassadors of Colombia, Japan and Laos on Wednesday presented their credentials to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

During the reception of Colombian Ambassador Jorge Arango Mejia it was pointed out that Czechoslovak-Colombian relations are positively developing and creating favourable conditions for the further promotion and intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation.

In a discussion with Japanese Ambassador Tadashi Otaka it was emphasized that relations between the two countries are developing well regardless of the geographical distance and different social systems. This creates a basis for the further promotion and expansion of mutual relations in all spheres of social life and is a contribution to the efforts to preserve and strengthen peace in the world. The president also received new Laotian Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla. In a cordial discussion both sides stated with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Laotian relations are developing successfully in the spirit of the conclusions adopted during the visit of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation to Laos in 1980. The all-round development of contacts between the two countries helps implement revolutionary changes in the Laotian People's Republic and is in the interest of the peoples of both countries and of progress and peace in the world.

GERLE'S TALKS WITH USSR'S SMIRNOV END IN PRAGUE

LD231219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Talks between Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have ended in Prague. They dealt with the further development and deepening of economic cooperation between the two states. The Soviet guest also visited engineering enterprises and acquainted himself with their operation and production program.

FOJTIK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

LD232340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The CPCZ delegation led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, concluded its friendly visit to Hungary and returned from Budapest to Prague today. The delegation also included Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

STEFANAK MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIALS

LD231940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of a department of the party Central Committee, was received by Erwin Scharf, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Communist Party of Austria Central Committee, in Vienna today. The representatives of the two parties praised the standards of their international contacts and the contribution made in deepening cooperation between countries with different social systems in the interest of continuing the process of detente and averting the danger of war.

KORCAK, KEMPNY SPEAK AT CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL

LD221228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] At the close of the Czech National Council's debate on the fulfillment of the Czech Government's policy statement, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, thanked the deputies for their businesslike and constructive approach to the problems discussed.

He said that the findings and suggestions emanating from the debate and the experiences gained in the constituencies would be used by the government in its work.

A resolution adopted concentrates attention primarily on the most effective formation of resources and on a reduction in production needs so as to ensure the further growth of the national income. The way to achieve this is through utilization of all intensification factors, above all a faster application of the results of sciences and technology in practice, the gearing of the economy to the process of socialist economic integration and the all-round development of working people's initiative. The resolution also enjoins deputies to help fulfill consistently the tasks contained in the Czech Government's policy statement and to share actively in the development of creattive initiative at work places.

In keeping with the standpoints and suggestions put forward by many of those who spoke in the debate, the Czech National Council plenum also unanimously adopted a resolution in which the deputies subscribe to the statement issued 16 March by the Federal Assembly, the appeal of the Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to parliaments, governments, political parties and nations of the world on 22 December last year, and the Political Declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty member states on 5 January this year. They voice their agreement and full support for the peace initiative contained in these documents and stress that they will, through their political work in their constituencies and at their work places, and through their participation, based on their own initiative, in the fulfillment of economic and social development tasks, share in the realization of these lofty goals.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, afterwards stressed that the deputies regard their central task to be to share in ensuring the social and economic development of society, the highest possible and the most effective formation of the national income, while working consistently for the transition of the economy to intensified forms.

FURTHER ON 21 MARCH KORCAK REPORT TO CNR

AU231036 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 March on page 2 carries a 2,500-word account of the "Report of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic on the Fulfillment of its Program and Further Activities in Implementing It" delivered by Czech Premier Josef Korcak at the 21 March session of the Czech National Council [CNR].

Speaking about the "successful development of the economy" in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], Korcak mentions that industrial output increased 3.2 percent in the last 2 years, while overall and material costs have declined and profits increased. He goes on to discuss the planned structural changes in the light and chemical industries and in agriculture, saying that the development of livestock production must be made to correspond with the possibilities of plant production and must not necessitate high imports of grain and fodder. He then criticizes the "selection and quality of industrial products" on the domestic market. Afterward, he deals with the problems of the construction sector, which was "among branches with great difficulties in plan fulfillment" last year.

Moving on to social policy issues, Korcak says that in the last 2 years social security expenditures increased by Kcs4.6 billion, which was 9.6 percent. He notes a "positive development" in the health sector where the number of citizens per physician has decreased from 309 in 1980 to 300 and contagious diseases have been "substantially limited" (according to Korcak, measles were "completely eliminated" in the CSR last year). He adds, however, that "some shortcomings in deliveries of medicine and medical supplies" persist.

Speaking about social policy, Korcak also mentions that "we are focusing attention on eliminating the causes of the adverse population growth rate."

Turning to education, Korcak admits difficulties in "training youth for workers' professions" caused by the "shortage of several hundred classrooms, thousands of training slots and beds in dormitories, and lack of foremen and instructors." Speaking about graduates of secondary schools and colleges, he says that for "almost all of them" jobs can be found and that in West and North Bohemia there is even a shortage of qualified manpower in some branches.

Next, Korcak discusses the attention the CSR government devotes to sports, culture, and the arts, the national committees' activities, community self-improvement programs, services for the population and construction in Prague and North Bohemia. Speaking about the need to "ensure stability of manpower" and good conditions for people's lives in North Bohemia, Korcak also refers to the problems of pollution. He says in this context: "The government has repeatedly dealt with the question of the future of the forests, sufficient supplies of clean water, and clean air. The analysis of the present situation shows that in a number of cases there is no improvement. It is not within our powers to resolve all the problems at once; however, we will gradually adopt more effective measures to prevent the living environment from worsening further."

In the concluding part of his report, Korcak deals with the activity of state bodies. Discussing the standard of management and planning he says: "The implementation of the Set of Measures for improving planned national economic management has contributed to greater effectiveness in the economy, but its instruments have not proved to be sufficiently effective everywhere. We will still have to exert many efforts to ensure that the adopted principles are applied everywhere in a creative and differentiated fashion, according to the specific conditions of individual branches. We will see to it that the experimental verification of measures aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing a united investment fund, and raising the effectiveness of foreign economic relations yield concrete results in the organizations run by us." Speaking about the activities of state bodies, Korcak also mentions that since the adoption of the "program of thrift" in January 1982, the administration staff has been reduced by some 8,000 employees and that a simplified system of bookkeeping has reduced labor intensiveness in administration by 37 percent.

PITRA SPEAKS AT FOOD WORKERS TU MEETING

LD240230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] In the presence of CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Working People in the Food Industry was held in the Hotel International in Prague today.

Among those who spoke in the discussion was CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra. He thanked the food industry workers for the results attained and said:

[Begin Pitra recording] Everything shows that the leading trade union aktiv is becoming ever more aware how great an economic and, in particular, political struggle we have to wage jointly to maintain the high living standard of our people and at the same time to reduce our dependence on the capitalist world, maintain world peace in the ever more complicated international situation, and secure conditions for the calm peaceful work of our citizens. I think, comrades, that to become aware of the demanding character of the task, of the range of issues with which we have to cope and of the situation in which we have to deal with things if we want to maintain our living standard and the social guarantees of our working people is the first condition of success in our joint struggle.

That is why daily work in all working groups towards making all our fellow workers realize the demanding character of this situation is of such exceptional importance. The most essential thing for which we all have to strive is for this knowledge, this awareness, to be reflected in concrete stances in work and in the increased endeavor to overcome shortcomings and for everybody to do honest, good-quality work in a highly responsible way. [end recording]

TU CENTRAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES WORK HEALTH, SAFETY

LD231233 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The fourth plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions opened in Prague today. In 2 days of discussions it will deal primarily with care for the working and living conditions of the working people. Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, was present at today's session. Today's agenda contained the report of this top body, dealing with all aspects of care for the working people, but emphasizing some of them in particular. First to be mentioned was the key question of work safety.

The report also pointed out the slow progress in introducing the three-tier system of checking work safety and the responsibility of trade union bodies for its implemention. The discussion also dealt with development of enterprise health services. In the last 10 years the number of health centers has increased by 23 percent and now they employ 2,400 doctors, that is, by 50 percent more than in 1973. However, more attention must be paid to the appropriate geographical location of doctors in large industrial areas, particularly in the North Bohemian region.

HAVLIN VISITS SOUTH BOHEMIAN REGION 23 MAR

LD240030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has arrived in the South Bohemian region for a working visit. He had a discussion with leading representatives of the region headed by Miroslav Slavik, chief secretary of the CPCZ Regional Committee, on topical issues concerning the development of education, sciences, and culture in South Bohemia. Comrade Josef Havlin also paid a visit to the Biology Center of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, now under construction in Ceske Budejovice. He familiarized himself with individual pavilions and enquired about the fulfillment of state target programs. During his visit to the South Bohemian region he also held a discussion with graphic artists, and in the town of Pisek with leading district officials.

REAGAN TV ADDRESS 'REAFFIRMS ARMS DRIVE COURSE'

LD240934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0316 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (ADN) -- In a television address on Wednesday evening U.S. President Reagan reaffirmed the continuation of the arms drive course and rejected all attempts aimed at reducing military expenditure in the 1984 budget. As justification for the massive arming the President used the old lie of a Soviet threat. Reagan opposed a bilateral freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms and reaffirmed his intention of conducting negotiations from a position of strength. He also continued to support the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

SINDERMANN SPEAKS AT MAYORS CONFERENCE 23 MARCH

LD240242 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Six hundred mayors and deputies met today in the Suhl town hall to discuss how they could increase the effectiveness of their work for the well-being of the citizens. The remarks made by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, gave them impetus in this direction.

The mayors and local people's representatives have varied responsibilities. These extend from the adoption of the economic plan and its realization to the realization of the unity of economic and social policy. It is the mayors in the towns and communities who manage and ensure the tapping of all local reserves. Effective mass political work plays an important part in this, because it is at this level that the relationship of trust between people's representation, state organs, and citizens must be strong in order for the best results to be achieved. Horst Sindermann expressed the following thoughts on this subject:

[Begin Sindermann recording] Our socialist production condition -- a new side of human nature -- is an added element here. The fact is that man works not only for himself and to satisfy his essential needs but for society, for the collective well-being of the people. We are not idealizing life at all, and we know, of course, how tough old habits are and that quite natural and personal interests repeatedly step to the fore. But in spite of this, the collective style of thinking is developing increasingly strongly. What an activity! How concrete this work is! Many people are involved; many ideas are born in this activity. Comrades, one sees this in a town like this. It becomes more beautiful, brighter, and more colorful; the living conditions change to the benefit of the citizens. Everything changes for the better. In this activity there is a true socialist democracy which constantly improves life through the active participation of all citizens.

One would say that the whole "join in" competition organized by the National Front is proof that the citizens have a new way of thinking and behaving. Of course, this cannot always be calculated in figures or quantities, but one can draw conclusions. The higher the fulfillment of the economic targets and the more effective the functioning of the people's representation in the field of economic organization, the more mature will be the consciousness of the citizens. [end recording]

Horst Sindermann also said in the course of his remarks that the work of the people's representatives must be as concrete as life itself. That the people's representatives of South Thuringia are working precisely at this has been made clear in the pledges made today.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE ON PRAGUE DECLARATION

AU232106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Christians Stress Commitment To Oppose the Nuclear Threat: 2-Day Seminar of the Christian Peace Conference on Prague Declaration"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- Staff workers and friends of the Christian Peace Conference in the GDR (CFK) are discussing in Berlin the consequences resulting from the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact members for their commitment to oppose the nuclear threat. The 2-day seminar at the Stephanus Foundation is devoted to the theme "The Survivial of Mankind Is at Stake." On Monday, theology professor Dr Karl-Heinz Bernhardt, chairman of the CFK's regional conference, stated that it is important to do everything possible to prevent 1983 from becoming the year of the deployment of new nuclear intermediate missiles in Western Europe and of irreversible processes."

Numerous personalities from other countries spoke at the conference about alternatives to the threats to peace caused by confrontation and the arms drive. Professor Dr Werner Kock, theologian from the FRG, stressed that Christians must use all their strength to ward off the nuclear disaster. "In his lecture on the U.S. confrontational policy, Professor Dr Frederick Mayer, vice president of the International Culture Center in Vienna, stated that Christians must not wait. The broadest possible coalition for securing peace is necessary. Sector leader Dr Walter Krutzsch of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported on the Prague Declaration to the believers committed to the Christian Peace Conference."

GERSTNER COMMENTS ON LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

DW211353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The 1983 Leipzig spring fair came to a close yesterday. It was an eventful fair with extraordinarily intensive business activities. All kinds of transactions were made. Ministers from many countries attended and negotiations on new business opportunities were conducted daily on the governmental level. Erich Honecker toured the fair, and during his talks at a large number of stands many foreign exhibitors expressed appreciation for the Leipzig fair. Ivan Ustiyan, head of the Soviet Government delegation, said that the role played by the Leipzig fair as a center of world trade cannot be overrated, particularly under current circumstances.

Among the transactions it was, of course, those made with our biggest trade partner, the Soviet Union, that stood out. Our shipbuilding industry concluded a contract on the delivery of 100 ships to the Soviet Union in the years of 1984/1985 -- a deal running into the billions. The Soviet Union supplies us with electronic circuits and special equipment for the production of microelectronic construction elements. An extensive exchange of the most modern rationalizations means is taking place between the two countries. The fair has confirmed once more that the joint work performed by the Soviet Union and the GDR constitutes the greatest cooperation that ever existed between two states.

Likewise the business activities between the CSSR and the GDR were very active and comprehensive. On Thursday a meeting was held between Guenter Mittag and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and during a tour of the fair a large number of encounters with directors general of GDR combines were taking place which served the deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

During the fair the universal joint shaft works (Gelenkwellenwerk) built by the French firm Citroen for the VEB Sachsenring in Zwickau was officially taken over. Director General (Raymond Ravnel) of Citroen had come to Leipzig for this purpose. With this up-to-date work the GDR's automobile industry has added to its productive power. It is not a purely delivery agreement that matters in this respect, for a large number of GDR machinery has been installed, too, in the new plant. Thus it is genuine industrial cooperation between France and the GDR.

A new manufacturing plant for the refinement of high-pressure polyethylene in Leuna has been set up by the French firm Technique and was handed over during the fair. Here, too, part of the machinery comes from the GDR and therefore it is genuine industrial cooperation.

Interesting cooperation also exists with the Austrian enterprise VOeST-Alpine. Energy saving partial aggregates for cement factories from the Sket heavy machinery building, Magdeburg, will be installed in a cement plant in Austria which is to be set up by VOeST-Alpine. At the fair our chemical installations industry concluded a contract with VOeST on cooperation in the field of coal refining. VOeST acquired a licence from Sket, Magdeburg, for protein extraction from vegetable raw materials. At the VOeST exhibition stand a big colored aerial view of the converter steel plant under constructon by VOeST in Eisenhuettenstadt was seen. The construction is advancing according to schedule. Dr Staribacher, Austrian minister for commerce, trade, and industry, told me at the fair that cooperation between Austria and the GDR is a model for successful industrial cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries. On the whole, progress in industrial cooperation was a characteristic feature at the fair.

Something similar can be said about cooperation of industrialized countries with third countries. Together with VOeST-Alpine the GDR is setting up a cellulose combine in Cameroon. An agreement was concluded with Krupp, FRG, on the construction of small- and medium-size power plants in third countries. A multitude of such joint ventures is being prepared.

Dear listeners, what has been particularly impressive for me and certainly also for many visitors of the fair was the way in which microelectronics has come to the fore everywhere. Those who had not yet realized that a technical revolution of greatest magnitude is taking place in this respect have come to see its development in Leipzig. At the same time, it became evident that we are making rapid headway with great efforts in the field of microelectronics. I would like to say that the 1983 spring fair has fully lived up to its slogan: For world-wide trade and technical progress.

Let me revert, dear listeners, once again to the SED Central Committee's consultation with the directors general of 156 combines. What mattered at this consultation was the increased performance envisaged for 1983 in the framework of our strategy for the eighties. Guenter Mittag said at this meeting that a new decisive step toward the national economy's readjustment to intensification is now required. What matters now in all enterprises is the faster growing labor productivity, comprehensive rationalization, automatization, microelectronics, robots, and effective utilization of science and technology. During the consultaton the combines committed themselves to achieving production in excess of the plan worth roughly 4 billion marks. This is to include consumer goods worth more than 1 billion marks.

The required increase in consumer goods production, dear listeners, had already been underlined by Comrade Honecker at the fifth plenum. He had repeated this demand in his speech before the first secretaries of the kreise. At the meeting of the directors general Guenter Mittag said that it is of decisive importance to produce commodities for the people to a much larger degree and to shape even more plentiful the assortment of industrial consumer goods.

First of all, my listeners, this demand is directed at the enterprises producing consumer goods. As an example among many I want to mention the rapidly increasing production of deep-freezers in the VEB DKK Scharfenstein.

One of the possibilities for a more rapid increase in consumer goods production is opened up through the new bezirk-administered combines. By the end of 1981 66 bezirk-administered combines were set up from the enterprises which until then were subordinated to the industrial management councils. This is, after all, almost 1,000 enterprises with some 138,000 working people that are producing a broad variety of goods, ranging from household equipment to vehicle accessories, from electric implements to wooden articles. These 66 bezirk-administered combines are required to produce more and better consumer goods.

Behind us is more than a year of experiences with these bezirk-administered combines. It can be said that more consumer goods were produced by the 66 combines than by the 1,000 individual enterprises previously. This is not surprising at all. The strict management in the combines entails greater economic results. The individual enterprises' production program can be streamlined gradually to high-quality consumer goods which are in demand; but it must be kept in mind that no commodities in which there is a demand must be dropped.

The combine's opportunities for rationalization and for the introduction of new technologies are actually greater than those that existed for the individual, often smaller enterprises, before. One example is the VEB electric Mechanics Berlin-Kaulsdorf which produces household coffee machines. Prior to 1981 this small plant, which worked in one shift only, was far from a position to meet the demand in coffee machines. For a year now it has formed part of the bezirk-administered combine technical consumer goods, Berlin. The capacity has been enlarged. At the consultation of the directors general the commitment was undertaken to produce a total of 121,000 coffee machines in excess of the plan. By the way, the new coffee and tea vending machine from Kaulsdorf just has won a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair.

A second task, my listeners, of increased consumer goods production is directed toward those combines that are manufacturing production means. Apart from their main production they are also to produce more consumer goods. This demand is nothing new. For it had been raised as early as at the 10th party congress. It, however, is being implemented only slowly by some of the combines. On the average, only 1 to 1.5 percent consumer goods are being produced by these production manufacturing enterprises. A new situation has been created by the fifth plenum which defined a 5 percent production. Production of consumer goods is no longer a discretionary issue for these combines, they now have been taken to task, so to speak, and additional consumer goods production is an urgent topic on the agenda. They are tackling this task quite differently.

For years now the automatization installations combine has included the production of requested consumer goods in its Berlin parent enterprise Electric Engineering Project Planning and Installations Construction, EAB. Thus, this year more than 64,000 contact grills, 30,000 massage implements, 25,000 "Minetta" radio sets, 18,400 range hoods for kitchens, and 9,000 fuel lawnmowers are to be produced. This accounts for 4 percent of the goods production. Next year the combine's management wants to achieve 6 percent. By the middle of the year a non-contact electric battery ignition for passenger cars will be included in the production; at first for Skoda and Volga, and it is to be extended to Lada next year. This electric ignition is to achieve a saving of fuel of at least 5 percent. Besides, this will prevent difficulties in cold startings.

These, dear listeners, are additional consumer goods we desire. The combine wants to set up a consumer goods enterprise of its own in the next few years.

I would like to say that the approach of the automatization installations combine, Berlin, to additional consumer goods production, is exemplary. Many other enterprises are by far not that much advanced. In many of them initial deliberations are being made as to which consumer goods are suited for the enterprise's type of production. In some bezirke, as for instance in Berlin and Potsdam, exhibitions and consultation bases were organized by commerce, in which consumer goods are shown whose demand is not yet fully met. Production plans can select there the consumer goods they can and want to take over.

I have seen the Berlin exhibition and must say that an extremely vivid exchange of views between industrial enterprises and commerce was taking place on the basis of the products displayed there, and that many useful impulses were emanating from this exhibition. We certainly will advance in this field, now.

PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS RETURN ENROLLMENT PERMITS

DW211436 East Berlin Domestic Television in German 2010 GMT 17 Mar 83

["Prisma" program]

[Summary] Due to the neglect of the Ruhla combine for electric vehicle installations to properly enlighten graduates of its vocational school about the advantages of studies at the Zwickau Engineering College, many such graduates returned their enrollment permits to the college for "personal reasons." The argument mostly used was the long waiting time until "financial independence." Thus, a former graduate and prospective student pointed out: "I was 19 years old when I finished my apprenticesh p, and 21 years old when I returned from the Army. Had I studied it would have taken me up to age 26 before I was financially independent." Meanwhile, the Ruhla combine is in urgent need of scientific posterity because this combine "has only half the number of college cadres that other combines of the electrical engineering/electronics branch have." The acting director for cadres and education of the Ruhla combine says: "In my opinion this specific situation is also attributable to a certain underrating of the issue on our part. Viewed from this angle the question is justified as to how we propose to live up to the new tasks for science and technology, especially since we will be assigned in the future only as many college and technical school graduates as we send to these institutes of higher learning."

Asked about the position of the Zwickau College on the matter, the college's deputy rector for education and training said: "All told 46 percent -- a very high quota indeed -- of the applicants returned their enrollment permits. I may point out that this entails consequences not only for our college and the fulfillment of its plan targets but for our national economy since we cannot provide highly qualified graduate engineers." On the one hand, he added, the combines want graduates from the college so that they can live up to their tasks, but on the other hand the college cannot comply because of these high return quotas. Hence, better contacts between the combines and the applicants are indicated, "especially in the period between admission and matriculation."

CDU PRESIDIUM MEMBER GERHARD DESCZYK DIES

AU221018 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 19 Mar 83 p 1

[Obituary of the Presidium of the Main Executive Committee of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) on the death of Gerhard Desczyk, CDU Presidium member]

[Excerpt] Deeply moved, the Presidium of the Main Executive Committee of the CDU announces that on 18 March 1983 CDU member Gerhard Desczyk suddenly and unexpectedly died.

For the CDU, of which he was a member since its foundation in 1945, his death is a painful loss. With him we lost a friend who worked in important and responsible functions to implement the tasks of our party for many decades in an exemplary and successful way.

HAGER, MUECKENBERGER RECEIVE PZPR DELEGATION

LD232312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- A PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Stanislaw Wronski, editor in chief of the theoretical and political monthly of the PZPR Central Committee NOWE DROGI, member of the Council of State of the PPR, and chairman of the executive committee of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, is in the GDR as guest of the SED Central Committee's theoretical journal EINHEIT. The delegation was received today along with Ambassador of the PPR to the GDR Maciej Wirowski, by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation also had a meeting with Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. The talks centered on experience in implementing the decisions of the SED, information on the PZPR's work, especially in the theoretical-ideological field, and on an exchange of views on the work of the friendship societies. Manfred Banaschak, chief editor of EINHEIT, also took part in the consultations which were held in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of fraternal solidarity.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI

LD211436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Delhi, 21 Mar (ADN) -- A delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front, headed by its president, Professor Lothar Kolditz, arrived in Delhi on Monday for a seven-day visit. The delegation was invited by the All-India Congress Committee (AICC), the leading body of the Indian National Congress (I). The GDR guests were welcomed at Delhi airport by AICC General Secretary Rajendra Kumari Bajpai and Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, president of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Committee.

TISCH-LED DELEGATION VISITS PORTUGAL

LD231617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2128 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Lisbon, 22 Mar (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, the FDGB chairman and member of the SED Politburo, arrived in Lisbon on Tuesday evening for a 3-day visit to Portugal. His delegation was invited by the General Confederation of Portugal Working People/ Intersindical (CGTP-IN). At Portela airport in Lisbon, they were warmly welcomed by Alvaro Rana and other members of the CGTP National Council.

BRIEFS

SPRING CULTIVATION STATUS -- According to Bruno Lietz, minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, about 297,000 of the roughly 600,000 hectares of summer-grain acreage had been sown to summer grain by 16 March. This is the equivalent of 50.2 percent. The minimum target for grain production by GDR agriculture in 1983 is 10.3 million tons. The per-capita agricultural area in the GDR amounts to only 0.37 hectares which is very little compared with international standards. This alone necessitates the utilization of every square meter of land and the enhancement of soil fertility. The nine new strains of grain admitted for use in 1982 include four strains of summer grain which are quite resistant and promise high yields. These new strains of summer grain are being sown this spring for the first time. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Mar 83 DW]

REAGAN SPEECH ON NEW ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM REPORTED

LD241001 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] President Reagan, in his early morning speech today, outlined U.S. military policy and took a stand on increasing armament. He announced that preliminary work would start on developing an American antimissile system, based on new technology, which would enable enemy missiles to be destroyed before they reached the territory of the United States. The development of this new technology, however, will be concluded only by the end of the century. At the same time Reagan promised that in his Los Angeles speech, due in a week's time, he would set forth the plans on the so-called intermediate solution which Washington intends to submit at the Geneva talks on medium-range European missiles. The President again tried to convince Americans that an arms freeze would mean less security for the United States and would undermine the talks with the USSR.

Democrats in the Senate reacted strongly to Reagan's announcement. According to Senator Edward Kennedy, the Democratic draft budget accepted by Congress much better serves the real defense of the United States than the President's proposals to build a new American antimissile system. The draft allocation for military expenses in 1984 is $17 billion less than Reagan's budget, while the military budget would increase 4 percent as opposed to the 10 percent envisaged by Reagan. At the same time it would increase taxes by $30 billion.

The debate continues in the Senate, where Reagan's Republican Party has a majority.

DAILY APPRAISES NEW DELHI NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU221212 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Mar 83 p 2

["Sz.E." article: "For the Seventh Time -- in New Delhi"]

[Text] In the fifties John Foster Dulles called it immoral to be nonaligned. At the time the movement was only taking shape, searching for its mien. The U.S. secretary of state hardly suspected that with the passing of the years the developing countries would become an important factor of world politics and not even Washington would be able to dismiss the Nonaligned Movement with such a disparaging remark.

Admittedly, this group of countries presents a fairly variegated picture with regard to interrelations and ties of alliance, social structures, and economic interests. We can distinguish many different kinds of countries in the range of the movement, from the socialist ones to those which actively cooperate with great imperialist powers. As a result, disputes are a concomitant of daily life.

The seventh summit conference held in New Delhi last week was not free from vehement polemics, either. Indeed, even though deliberations were prolonged by almost a day, in the end it was not possible to overcome certain differences. For instance, it was not decided where the next nonaligned summit would be held. The participants could not find a common denominator in their appraisal of the Iraq-Iran war, and instead of a joint appeal for a cease-fire, the host, Indira Gandhi, called on the two Middle East countries to cease hostilities.

This was not the only manifestation of India's efforts to compromise and retain the unity of the movement. On several occasions the hosts urged the participants in the summit meeting to pay attention to what is "common" in their relations and position, instead of fomenting differences. Admittedly, the draft documents drawn up by the host country did not fully come up to expectations.

The participants submitted over 120 various modifications and most of them were intended to strengthen the formulations of the Indian drafts, some of which were judged to be too mild. Nevertheless, the daughter of Nehru, a founder of the movement, and the Indian Government played an important role in ensuring that the summit conference did not end up in a dead end because of problems like the representation of Kampuchea, the Afghanistan situation or the aforementioned Iraq-Iran war.

Prior to the conference the press of conservatively inclined nonaligned countries, like some of the speeches made in New Delhi as well, expressed the desire of certain pro-Western countries, following the years of Cuban presidency, for a particular "turnabout" in the movement with the present Indian presidency. In other words, the nonaligned countries "should maintain an equal distance from both superpowers."

Although the majority of the countries of the movement did not support such an about-face, it is a fact that, despite its general anti-imperialist nature, the political declaration endorsed on the last day of work is not without traces of such an outlooks, for instance, when it criticizes the "narrow-minded policy of deterrence, parity of strength, and zones of influence" or when, disregarding the social watershed dividing the world, it equates the "policy of strength" of the Soviet Union and the United States.

All this notwithstanding, the summit meeting that has been held in the Indian capital will go down in the annals of the movement as an important phase. One reason for that is the fact that not only was it able to prevent a split, but, more than once, it availed itself of personal diplomacy to resolve old conflicts and those of more recent origin. The second reason is that it has confirmed anti-imperialism as a main characteristic of the movement. On numerous issues the final declaration condemned U.S. policy absolutely unequivocally (mainly in the chapters devoted to neocolonialist endeavors, inequitable economic relations, and international tension points). Not least, the significance of the New Delhi forum lies in the fact that it has been proven once more: on issues of the struggle underway to curb armament -- and primarily nuclear armament -- the nonaligned countries can find a common denominator with the socialist countries and are seeking a possibility for drawing closer to them.

Pronouncements to that effect logically follow from the active anti-imperialism that is the most valuable tradition of the nonaligned countries and constitutes the principal cohesive force among the more than 100 countries. Most of the participants are confident that this will determine the political mien of this important movement following New Delhi as well.

COMMUNIQUE ON MALMIERCA'S VISIT 13-16 MARCH

AU221408 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Mar 83 p 4

["Communique on the Visit of the Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, paid an official friendly visit to our country from 13 to 16 March.

Isidora Malmierca was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Their meetings took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

During their talks, the foreign ministers informed each other about their countries' internal positions, reviewed the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation.

They concluded with satisfaction that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba are developing dynamically and successfully, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and fraternal cooperation, in the political, economic, technical-scientific, and cultural areas. They reached agreement on topical tasks aimed at a further intensification of bilateral relations, the accomplishment of which furnishes a firm and realistic foundation for a multifaceted further development of cooperation.

The two foreign ministers expressed the conviction that an expansion of relations and an intensification of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and a further strengthening of friendship between their peoples are in conformity with the two countries' interests and contribute to the strengthening of unity among the socialist countries.

The Hungarian side welcomed the determination of the Cuban people to parry and repulse all the threats of extremist U.S. circles and voiced its pleasure over the successes attained by Cuba in building a socialist society.

The Cuban side highly valued the achievements attained by the Hungarian people in socialist construction.

The foreign ministers demanded a complete, immediate, and unconditional termination of the U.S. blockade against Cuba and the liquidation of the Guantanamo U.S. military base on the territory of the Republic of Cuba.

The two ministers agreed that the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is of great significance. The negotiating sides stressed the need to halt a further deterioration of the international situation and preserve the results of international detente. According to their appraisal, the main reason for the increase of international tension lies in imperialist endeavors to obtain a superiority of military strength. They established that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence and everything must be done to curb the arms race. To that end, they regard it as indispensable that progress be made at the Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid talks. The latest Soviet proposal that foresees a mutual reduction of the numerical strength of the troops of the Soviet Union and the United States stationed in central Europe is of great significance.

The two foreign ministers expressed their concern over the fact that tensions threatening peace continue in various parts of the world. They stressed that the crisis centers must be eliminated through negotiations, in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and the interests of the sides concerned.

In appraising the Latin American and Caribbean situation, the ministers agreed that the constant threat and pressure of imperialism against the popular revolutions of the area constitute the main danger for Latin America. Those revolutions enjoy the solidarity of international public opinion.

They condemn the aggression and threat directed against the liberty and economic and social development of the people of Nicaragua by extremist imperialist forces.

They assured the people of Grenada of their resolute support in the struggle they are waging against the external forces bent on liquidating their revolutionary achievements.

They support the heroic struggle of the people of El Salvador and repudiate the maneuvers aimed at intimidating the people of El Salvador and other peoples in Central America. They favored a negotiated solution of the crisis with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front. They also assured the national liberation struggle of the people of Guatemala of their support against the dictatorship.

They renounced the presence of imperialism and neocolonialism on the Latin American continent. They repeatedly voiced their support for the just cause of the liberation struggle of the area's peoples and demanded the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions.

The ministers welcomed the positive results of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi and agreed that Cuba has successfully fulfilled its presidential function at the head of the movement. They highly valued the fact that the movement, which opposes any form of foreign rule and oppression, has succeeded in strengthening its unity and anti-imperialist, antiracist, and anti-Zionist character. The seventh summit conference has strengthened the determination of the movement to continue its efforts to preserve peace and curb the arms race -- particularly nuclear armament -- and contribute to the economic development of the countries afflicted by the consequences of colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and the creation of a new world economic order. In this respect, the two foreign ministers highly valued the contents of the message of the seventh summit conference held in New Delhi.

They emphasized that the neocolonialist policy of imperialism is the main reason for the grave economic problems of the backward countries.

The sides reviewed the Middle East situation that has arisen as a result of the aggression committed by Israel against Lebanon and the crime it has committed in West Beirut with the support of imperialism. They confirmed that they fully support the latest UN resolutions, according to which the crisis cannot be resolved without the participation with equal rights of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They support the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state.

The foreign ministers pledged their support for close cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and their efforts toward promoting peace in the Southeast Asia area and the declarations endorsed at the Indochinese countries' summit conference in February this year.

The negotiating sides expressed their concern over the situation that has developed in the southern part of Africa. They stressed that there will not be peace and progress for the peoples of the southern part of the continent as long as the racist South African regime exists and illegally maintains its authority over Namibia. They voiced their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia led by their sole legitimate representative, the South-West African Peoples Organization. They resolutely rejected any endeavor intended to link the independence of Namibia to a withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops present in Angola.

The talks took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and reflected a complete identity of views on all the issues discussed.

Isidoro Malmierca invited Frigyes Puja for an official friendly visit and he accepted the invitation with thanks.

BRIEFS

IMF OFFICIAL'S TALKS -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has had talks with Alan Whittome, counselor of the IMF and director of the fund's European Department. They reviewed the position of the world economy and current international financial issues and appraised experiences of successful cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the IMF and, in this connection, the 1982 performance of the Hungarian people's economy. Alan Whittome departed Budapest on 17 March. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Mar 83 p 5 AU]

SEJM CONCLUDES SPRING SESSION 23 MARCH

Ministerial Changes Approved

LD231601 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa informed those present that, in accordance with the stance of the parliamentary parties and in agreement with the Council of Elders, the Sejm Presidium suggests recalling Mieczyslaw Moczar from the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control and appointing Lieutenant General Tadeusz Hupalowski to replace him.

The Sejm passed a resolution in accordance with the proposal by its Presidium.

Next the Sejm speaker acquainted the house with the contents of messages from the chairman of the Council of State, signed by Deputy Chairman Zdzislaw Tomal.

The first of these messages made known the request by Deputy Edward Duda that his resignation from the post of Council of State secretary be accepted in connection with his intended retirement. In this message the United Peasant Party Supreme Committee proposed that Deputy Jerzy Szymanek be appointed to this post.

In accordance with the second message it was proposed that Deputy Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk be recalled from the post of Council of State member and that Deputy Henryk Stawski be appointed to replace her.

The Sejm also accepted these proposals.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, then took the floor.

The Sejm implemented the proposed changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

Gucwa, Jaruzelski on Changes

LD232034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The 3-year draft plan and the government anti-inflation program, as well as changes in state offices, were the main subjects of today's Sejm debate, which lasted more than 6 hours.

This morning, discussion continued on the 3-year draft plan, which is being reviewed in the so-called first reading, and the government anti-inflation and economy program presented yesterday by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski during the evening Sejm debate.

Next, the Sejm adopted the amended acts on pension provisions for professional soldiers and their families and on pension provisions for Citizens Militia [MO] officers and their families. The presenters of these two bills were Deputies Bronislaw Owsianik and Witold Gadomski. After the unanimous adoption of these acts the chairman of the debate, speaker Stanislaw Gucwa took the floor:

[Begin recording] Now we take item seven on the agenda, changes in state offices.

Citizen deputies, the Sejm Presidium, in accordance with the opinion of the deputies' clubs, and after consultation with the Council of Elders, proposes to recall citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar from the post of the Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and to appoint citizen Lieutenant General Tadeusz Hupalowski to that post.

The Sejm Presidium offers citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar, who is 70 this year, its expressions of respect and recognition of his career and personal services to the socialist state. Citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar has filled his life with social, political and professional activity, holding most important state offices. For nearly 40 years he has held important posts in the public service, and lastly -- for 12 years -- in the State Inspectorate, making an important contribution to the functioning of our people's state. As it expresses gratitude for his work so far, the Sejm Presidium would like to wish citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar satisfaction in further social activity. [end recording]

Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa gave the floor to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski:

[Begin recording] Citizen speaker, citizen deputies, in connection with the change made by the house in the post of the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, I would like on behalf of the Council of Ministers to give appropriate thanks to citizen General Mieczyslaw Moczar. His services to socialist Poland, his outstanding contribution to the struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers and then to the people's rule, and also his years of leading activity in voivodship and supreme organs of state administration are well known.

The government which I head has made much use of the results of research carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control operating for many years under the leadership of citizen Mieczyslaw Moczar. The government is also counting on that help in the future, awaiting the results of systematic, thorough research and new creative proposals.

Having said that, I wish citizen General Tadeusz Hupalowski fruitful activity in the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. At the same time I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to him for his active participation in the work of the Council of Ministers, for the many tasks implemented or initiated in his ministerial positions to date, and for his proper management of work in state administration and municipal economy. I propose to call to the post of minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection an experienced, efficient organizer, commander and educator, Sejm deputy citizen Lieutenant General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, confident that he will fruitfully carry out this responsible state task.

I propose to call citizen Stanislaw Ciosek to the recently vacated post of minister of labor, wages, and social affairs. This proposal is warranted by his character and abilities, which were proven in an extremely difficult period. At the same time it would be possible and useful for citizen Stanislaw Ciosek to continue to perform his present duties of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Cooperation With the Trade Unions. In this way there will be personal coordination between two closely linked bodies in government activity. The reemerging trade unions, in consultations or negotiations on pay or living conditions, will thus have as a partner a joint governmental organ with the appropriate wide-ranging powers. I would add that similar solutions occur in governmental compositions in other countries, too.

The next proposal I address to the house concerns the recall of citizen Jerzy Wojtecki from the post of minister of agriculture and food economy, and the appointment of citizen Stanislaw Zieba to that post.

Citizen Jerzy Wojtecki has resigned in view of his exhaustion from very difficult and intense work. Knowing and appreciating his efforts to date, I view this with understanding. At the same time I consider it advisable to direct him to another important sector of service to the state.

Counting on the approval of the esteemed house, I would like to thank citizen Jerzy Wojtecki for his work as minister and in the composition of the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium, for his active participation in shaping the current agricultural policy, including his valuable and essential contribution to drafting the program for the development of agriculture and the food economy up to 1990, and for his commitment to the preparation and work of the recently held joint plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee.

The immutability and continuation of the agricultural policy mapped out by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, the situation in agriculture in general, and the spring farming in particular demand that the implementation of the emerging targets should be directed constantly in a competent and efficient manner. Citizen Stanislaw Zieba, who has the necessary qualifications, experience, and leadership capacity, as the new head of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy and at the same time an active participant in the creation of the above-mentioned program, should be fit to discharge these tasks.

I also submit a proposal for a change in the post of minister of materials management. I propose to recall citizen Jan Antosik, anticipating that responsible duties will be entrusted to him in another supreme state body. Full use will be made of his profound expertise in the energy and materials sector and his experience and conscientiousness. I thank him for his active work in the Council of Ministers.

I propose to the post of minister of materials management citizen Jerzy Wozniak, an experienced and vigorous economic activist, until now first deputy minister of iron, steel and engineering industry. I am convinced that the tasks referred to at today's meeting concerning the anti-inflation program, and particularly the economization program, which are the responsibility of the office of materials economy, under his leadership will be resolved consistently and dynamically. [end recording]

Session Conclusion, Deputies' Questions

LD231604 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The Sejm ended its 2-day session a little after 1500.

The Sejm has carried out the proposed changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, following which questions by deputies took place.

Deputy Wladyslaw Kupiec asked the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs what action the ministry intends to undertake with regard to the labor shortage.

A question from Deputy Stefan Biskupski and a group of 10 farmer deputies about the production of low-power tractors was answered by Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Ryszard Kuczynski. He reported that last year the ministry worked out a program for launching and developing the production of minitractors. A progressive growth in the production of minitractors, from 600 this year to 5000 in 1985, is envisaged. The development plans assume a level of production of about 30,000 low-power tractors after 1986.

There was one more question, from deputies Bernard Kus and Adam Fuszara, concerning the reasons for the significant rise in the price of diesel oil, and failure to consult with the farmers' organization on this decision. First Deputy Minister for Prices Wojciech Pruss replied to this question.

PAP REPORTS ON ANTI-INFLATION, ECONOMY PROGRAMS

LD231757 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 23 Mar 83

["Government Anti-Inflation Programme" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 23 March -- Our economy at present both stands a chance to enter the road towards improving the market situation and faces the danger of its further deterioration.

The further development of the market situation may be characterized by the following directions: Either the sources of inflation can be kept well under control using appropriate measures or negative phenomena and trends pushing up inflation will build up in which case between 1983-1985 retail price increases of as much as 20 per cent annually would be needed to offset the inflation gap.

The government is against the method of attaining market equilibrium through large-scale price increases since this would hurt above all the poorest and economically weakest segments of the population. This is why the government plan lays down proposals designed to shield the interests of the above mentioned social group.

These proposals aim consistently at strengthening the reform and heightening the discipline of functioning of its mechanisms to counteract the growth of wages without higher productivity and greater efficiency of management. Moreover, the government programme seeks to distribute more fairly the burdens connected with the crisis.

The principal directions of fighting inflation chosen by the government are: more effective stimulation of the growth of output of marketables and services, better utilization of the production potential, measures aimed at lowering costs and obtaining broadly-conceived savings, budgetary cuts largely achieved through trimming the administration, counteract excessive wages and salaries not justified by more work, make persons who earn excessively high incomes in proportion to the effect of their activity to bear a greater share of the cost of crisis, and adjust the level of social benefits to fit the possibilities of the economy.

The draft national socio-economic plan for 1983-1985 calls for commodity and services supplies worth 700 billion zlotys more or by 24 percent higher, which is 21 per cent more per head of the population. The possibility exists to achieve additional supplies worth at least 80-100 billior zlotys. To this end the government proposes:

To increase utilization of the production capacity in enterprises manufacturing marketables,

Start side-line production for the market in enterprises wherever practicable,

Utilize unused projects to create new local industry enterprises producing goods for the market,

Take up short-series production of marketables by workshops attached to scientific and research institutions and higher schools jointly with industrial enterprises which have under-utilized machines and production capacities,

Encourage develop[illegible] of various forms of cottage industry, invite pensioners to take up part-time work, encourage workers to produce goods on an overtime basis or on work-free days, develop services, prohibit free sale of goods produced by enterprises to their crews, discontinue the practice of exchanging marketables by enterprises producing them.

Moreover, the government proposes a "hard-to-get-money" policy for enterprises. [Word indistinct] of unit production cost must become one of the basic yardsticks of evaluation of the enterprises' performance. [Words indistinct] their credit worthiness or undergo rehabilitation process will be banned from raising wages and [words indistinct]. The government will gradually decrease and cut subsidies for economic activity. The government will obligate enterprises to publish their economic results in newspapers. Published will be short versions of balance sheets supplemented with sets of efficiency indices.

Starting with 1 April, 1983, the government will not authorize any additional spending from the state budget unless it can be matched with adequate increase in revenues. Next May, the government will make another decision on cuts in employment in and expenditure by the state administration. It is assumed that spending from the state budget will decrease by 150 billion zlotys over the next three years. Wage fund in the non-productive sectors is frozen at 1983 levels until the end of 1985.

By the end of 1984, complete registration of incomes earned by non-agricultural private producers, big privately-owned farms and high-paid employees of the socialized economy will be introduced. Already this year, new rules of taxation affecting non-agricultural private producers will come into force. Financial supervision of private producers will be strengthened.

The equalization tax will be extended to cover all types of income. The government is working on an integrated agricultural tax which would apply to all sectors of farming. The government proposes to tax personal incomes earned from work done abroad for longer periods of time, which are the source of disproportionately high profits stemming from exchange rate differentials.

The government proposes to change the principles of financing of housing construction. Down payments should grow to 15 and 30 per cent of total costs of construction depending on the scope of ownership rights acquired by the dweller. The goverament assures that this will not be accompanied by a decrease in outlays on housing construction by the state. Interest rate on bank credits drawn by individuals and private producers will be raised, with the only exception of credits to finance housing construction.

Luxury forms of consumption, such as big recreational plots and summer houses, foreign tourism and pleasure hunting, big cars and colour TV sets will become liable to taxation, or the existing taxes will be raised. In order to implement a sound price policy and in concordance with the public interest, it is assumed that:

1. Far-reaching stability will be secured of prices on basic foodstuffs, both rationed and non-rationed,

2. Prices of standard-quality consumer durables will be maintained at a relatively lower level, while those of high-quality and luxury goods will grow more, especially in case of goods in short supply,

3. In accordance with these principles, the price raises planned for 1983 will be introduced. A turnover tax on luxury goods will be introduced or increased.

4. The growth rate of retail prices is to be gradually reduced in 1984-1985, although it will be still necessary to raise them to some extent,

5. In case the ventures laid down in the programme turn out to be inadequate to attain improvement in the monetary-market situation, the government will prepare and submit a draft to the Sejm on temporarily introducing a universal tax, a levy, on wages higher than the average ones.

The implementation of these ventures provides an opportunity to restore the market equilibrium and to limit the scale of inflation to less than 10 per before 1985. That is why the government calls on the entire society, all social organizations, worker self-management and territorial self-government bodies, the management cadres and the personnels of factories to accept, support and enrich actions envisaged by the programme by their own initiatives.

Inflation will neither die a natural death nor start disappearing by itself. Therefore, there is a need for doing one's best by common effort to put the programme into effect and to prevent excessive rise in prices.

Economic Tasks

LD241228 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 24 Mar 83

["Programme of Economies" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 March -- Husbandry of all resources becomes a necessity and a necessary condition for getting out of the crisis. (?Priority) tasks primarily include elimination of waste which unfortunately, is still frequent in many sectors.

The implementation of economy tasks is facilitated by the introduction of the economic reform. It is also necessary, however, to bring home the need to social consciousness, or simply the necessity, to save and work efficiently.

Economies tasks included in the plan, though marking only the beginning of the road to the necessary level of effective use of raw materials and labour productivity, are not impressive, [words indistinct] reality they will not be easy [words indistinct] for it is necessary to seek such economies which either do not require additional outlay (?or require only such outlays) to produce immediate effects.

The stake, however, is worth this effort, lowering material consumption in industry by 5.7-6.3 per cent over 3 years will make it possible to turn out production in 1985 higher by 430-400 billion zlotys, that is by [words indistinct] per cent, from the same amount of raw materials and materials as in 1988 in 1985 Poland may be richer or poorer by that amount as a result of economies in industry alone. [sentence as received]

Economy measures contained in the national socio-economic plan primarily (?concentrate) on rational husbandry of all resources in production, and particularly on the lowering of production costs, material and [word indistinct] consumption, on growth of labour productivity [word indistinct] of production capacities. It is necessary to reduce losses, sparingly spend means and cut budgetary expenditure.

These targets can be reached through the introduction and expansion of economic instruments adapted to the principles of the economic reform, assignment of planned central tasks and organizational moves. Basic measures aimed to improve the effectiveness of management spelled out in the plan for the years comprise, for example, a labour productivity increase to be expressed by a (?0.7) percent rise in the produced national income (GNP minus services) per one person employed in the national economy, a 4.1-4.8 per cent [word indistinct] in the material consumption of the national income, and in lowered [word indistinct] fuel consumption by 3.4-4.7 per cent per one unit of the national income in 1985 as compared with 1982. It is also necessary to (?increase) labour productivity (?in industry by) 17.8-19.8 per cent and in the (?building industry) -- 20 per cent.

The key (?issue is to improve) effectiveness of use of material and fuel-energy resources in Poland. What is of particular importance is to limit losses and better use means in farm and food processing. The lowering of those losses would make it possible to overcome food shortages in the coming years.

Main lines of actions aimed to lower energy and material consumption of production should be to introduce structural changes within the economy and maximum use of current production capacities, to secure rhythmical production, develop home base of raw materials and rationalize and [word indistinct] use recycled raw materials.

Manufactured final products and applied technology will be reviewed over 2 years (1983-84) from the point of view of energy and material consumption. Modernization moves in the field of power economy, which should be made in the years 1983-1985 and financed from enterprises' own means by bank credits, should yield about 750 thousand tonnes of saved conventional fuels per year. It is necessary to improve the quality, durability and reliability of products and to cut losses at all stages of processing, transport and storage. Long-range moves envisage concentration on subjects mostly from the field of fuel savings to be centrally controlled. Outlays of some 135 billion zlotys are expected to be allocated for those moves in the years 1983-1990.

Material consumption in the building industry is expected to go down by 1985 by 6 per cent as compared with 1982. Materials saved in this way will make it possible to build about 20 thousand apartments.

The plan for the years 1983-1985 envisages growth of social labour productivity by 10-12 per cent. This task is to be fulfilled as a result of, for example, production growth, improved organization of work, better use of working time, more rational employment and setting order into work norms in industrial plants.

To implement planned austerity measures, the plan envisages a direct influence on economic subjects as well as different forms of indirect influence, that is the application of statutory economic instruments. Basic austerity tasks for budgetary units should result in the years 1983-1985 in decreased expenditure from the state budget by (?about) 145 billion zlotys. The implementation of the programme will be systematically controlled. Every comment or signal on waste must be taken into account. Employees' and co-operative self-managements in enterprises co-operatives and economic organizations will assess twice a year how austerity programmes and plans are implemented in their enterprises.

Total control and assessment of the course of implementation of the adopted programme of economies will be co-ordinated by the commission for economies operating under the leadership of a deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

LD231403 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] A general meeting of the Polish Ecumenical Council has been held at the Christian Theological Academy in Warsaw. The council is comprised of Christian churches and denominational associations, including the Polish Catholic Church, the Evangelical-Augsburg Church, the Evangelical Reformed Church, and the Orthodox Church. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member of the council. Participants in the meeting heard a report by Professor Dr Witold Benedyktowicz, until now chairman of the council, who presented, among other things, issues relating to ecumenical cooperation among churches and the part played by Christians in the renewal movement in our country and in international cooperation to preserve peace in the world.

The session elected a new board of the Polish Ecumenical Council. Bishop Janusz Narzynski, head of the Evangelical-Augsburg Church, was elected chairman. Metropolitan Bazyli, head of the Polish Orthodox Church, and Father Edward Czajko, head of the United Evangelical Church, were elected deputy chairmen.

The Polish Ecumenical Council and the churches and denominational associations assembled within it, supervise the aid for Poland actions, especially in the sphere of medical equipment and medicines. The general meeting sent telegrams on the occasion to the World Council of Churches, the European Conference of Churches, and to Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religous Affairs, among others.

NEED TO LIMIT AGRICULTURAL LOSSES STRESSED

LD201110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 20 Mar 83

[Text] The limitation of losses in agricultural products is a condition for reaching food self-sufficiency in the country. It is one of the important statements of trends of actions designed by the joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party. The implementation of this task is not an easy matter, however. We are presently short about 3,500 million tons of grain. Furthermore, a normalization of the market situation would require an increase of meat production by at least about 500,000 tons per year, for which an additional 4 million tons of grain or other feeds would be needed.

How would it be possible to obtain such quantities of grain? In the opinion of scientists, this is possible and realistic only by limiting losses by 6-7 million tons of grain a year. It is necessary to eliminate losses occurring through general shortcomings in agricultural production, during transport and in storage, and during the preservation and processing of agricultural raw materials.

U.S. ADOPTING HARSHER VISA POLICY TOWARD POLES

LD231724 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] New York 23 March -- The Polish-American press in particular is beginning to draw attention to the growing disparity between words and deeds in President Reagan administration's attitude to the Polish society. Statements and declarations lavishing praise on the Polish nation have always been accompanied by actions whose objective effects proved disastrous for the Poles, to mention only the policy of economic sanctions and the arousing of unjustified expectations designed to trigger tension and unrest in Poland.

The most recent example of such discrepancy has been a new U.S. visa policy towards Polish nationals who are trying to obtain residence or temporary-stay visas. The Polonian daily NOWY DZIENNIK published in New York wrote that American consulates in Poland were now issuing visas very reluctantly and family reunion applications took very long to process. Even persons wishing to undergo medical treatment in the United States who have the means to pay for the expenses involved are denied visas.

SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS VIEWED AS 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD241300 Warsaw PAP in English 1153 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 24 March -- Commenting on the second round of Soviet-Chinese talks just concluded in Moscow, TRYBUNA LUDU said that "the mere fact of establishment and continuation of the Soviet-Chinese dialogue and positive assessment of its to date course by the two sides ranks as a constructive phenomenon".

"This is all the more worth emphasizing as the Soviet-Chinese talks are taking place at a time when numerous forces in the world are making strenuous efforts in precisely the opposite direction," the PUWP daily observed.

"Efforts are being made to prevent an international dialogue, render it difficult or even undermine it wherever it had been started in the 1970's and should be continued for the benefit of the cause of peace.

"Every effort aimed at diminishing and then liquidating tensions in the international arena is an altogether positive phenomenon. It is precisely this lessening and liquidation of tensions that has been one of the main guidelines of the peace policy pursued by countries of the socialist community and most notably the Soviet Union."

"Although it is a long process involving very hard work, it is fully feasible given good will on both sides. This is why there is hope that the subsequent rounds of Soviet-Chinese talks will yield ever better results. As it has been stated in Moscow time and time again, the Soviet side is interested in precisely such outcome of the conducted talks." said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

FRG TV'S 'PERFIDIOUS BROADCAST' PART OF CAMPAIGN

LD231729 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin 23 March -- The ARD West German TV network broadcast recently a special programme on alleged crimes perpetrated on the Germans during the last world war.

The broadcast portrayed the Poles as brutal savages overwhelmed by the urge to kill and rape. The authors resorted to such evidence as a relation of a Ukrainian fascist now living in the West.

This outraging, perfidious and insolent broadcast is another link in the campaign launched by certain forces in the FRG aimed at whitewashing the 'herrenfolk', which planned to exterminate whole nations, including the Polish nation, in the name of its mad desire to rule the world.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WHEAT DELIVERIES -- Further deliveries of Soviet wheat to the port of Szczecin are taking place. Four Soviet freighters are being unloaded today and several more vessels are waiting to enter the port of Swinoujscie. The Soviet wheat is being loaded directly into rail cars and immediately dispatched straight to mills throughout the country. The Soviet help has reached some of them just in time; grain reserves from the home harvest are now running out. Szczecin dockers will receive a total of approximately 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Mar 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU231930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/03/1983 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party started on Wednesday, March 23, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. As proposed by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the plenary meeting unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1-- Report regarding the economic-financial situation in the national economy as a whole in 1982, as resulted from a balance-sheet analysis.
2-- Programme of applying the resolutions of the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party of December 16-18, 1982 in the field of work remuneration and distribution of the working peoples incomes.
3-- Report regarding the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1982.
4-- Report on the activity carried out by the party and state bodies, and by the mass organizations in 1982 for implementing the party cadre policy.
5-- Report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of working people in 1982.
6-- Report on the international activity of the party and state in 1982, and the foreign policy guidelines in 1983.
7-- Routine questions.

The plenary meeting is attended, as invited guests, by executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, editors-in-chief of the leading press, who are not members of the CC of the RCP.

The proceedings of the plenary meeting continue.

MEASURES PLANNED TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION

AU231955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/3/1983 -- The special programmes now in force in Romania pursue, in the next three years, an increase of production of 5 million tons above the initial provisions of the current five-year plan, so that in 1985 at least 15 million tons crude be extracted. At present, action is taken in the country's oil fields for the shortening of the period needed for the commissioning of drilling rigs under production tests, of the time taken by repairs or interventions, so that the average daily production grow more than 50 percent as compared to 1982. Considerable increases of production will also be obtained by the application of modern recovery methods, at present used in c. [about] 73 percent of the oil deposits and structures now being under operation. A special package of measures aim at increasing the final recovery factor of the crude in deposit.

BOBU SPEAKS AT YOUTH UNION PLENUM 19 MAR

AU192032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/3/1983 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth took place in Bucharest, on March 19, 1983, which analyzed and debated the tasks incumbent upon the Union of Communist Youth in the carrying through of the current 5-year plan provisions, of the objectives set by the 12th congress and the national conference of the RCP. The plenum endorsed the programme regarding the participation of the younger generation in the carrying through of the single national plan of socio-economic development of Romania in 1983. Likewise, they analyzed the activity for encompassing the whole youth in the activity of communist, revolutionary education and the international activity of the youth and students' organization in Romania last year. The plenum was addressed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ANDREI MEETS BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU151917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/3/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received on March 15 Alfjed Cahen, director general for political affairs in the Foreign Ministry of Belgium, who is paying an official visit to Romania.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the Romanian-Belgian relations and a series of measures were discussed with a view to expanding and diversifying them. Views were also exchanged on the current international situation and particularly on questions of European collaboration and security, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular.

Between March 14-15, Romanian-Belgian consultations were held in Bucharest at a Foreign Ministry level. Emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the growing course of the Romanian-Belgian relations on various planes and new measures were agreed upon for the actuation of the political dialogue, the increase of exchanges and cooperation particularly in economy between the two countries and on third markets. During the exchange of views on the international situation, stress was laid on the need for the halting of the emplacement of new nuclear weapons in Europe and the elimination of those already in place and for the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with positive results.

BRIEFS

IMPROVED USE OF COAL -- Bucharest, AGERPRESS 21/3/1983 -- The processing of autochtonous coal for the manufacture of coke and the reduction of the import of coal for coke in this way is a main concern of the Romanian experts, who experimented several adequate solutions of preparing coal so that that the ash percentage remain at the limit required by the coking process, applying at the same time a method of defatting the low coking coal. Thus, methods have been devised for obtaining coke charges with a 50 percent share of the low coking coal. It is the case of the pitcoal of Lupeni which is 50 percent used in the fabrication of coke at the iron-and-steel combine in Hunedoara. Results were also scored in the processing of the non-coking steam coal, mostly in the Jiu valley coal field. At present, 17-20 percent of this coal is turned into coke. Researches have proved the possibility of using 55 percent Romanian coal, out of which 26 percent non-coking steam pitcoal, an unprecedented fact in the industry of coke in Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 21 Mar 83 AU]

TOURISM WITH COSTA RICA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 16/3/1983 -- The development of the Romanian-Costa Rican collaboration and the granting of technical assistance for the design and building of touristic objectives in Costa Rica, for the training and development of cadres working in tourism, as well as exchanges between official travel bodies in Romania and Costa Rica are provisions written down in a protocol of cooperation in tourism between the two countries signed on March 16, in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Mar 83 AU]

MATERIALS ON CONTINUING VISIT OF N. TIKHONOV

Received by Stambolic

AU241015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, this morning. Talks are under way and questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations are being discussed.

Visits Zagreb, Holds Talks

AU231634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, has visited Zagreb. The following is a report by Zagreb Radio correspondent Zrnka Novak:

Eng Ante Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, Milan Rukavina, vice president of the Croatian Assembly, and their associates welcomed the high-level guests from the Soviet Union at the Zagreb airport. The two delegations left immediately to inspect the plants of the Transformatori and Industrijska Elektronika factories of the Rade Koncar composite organization of associated labor in Jankomir. This Zagreb organization has been cooperating with and exporting to the Soviet Union for 25 years now. This year, the organization plans to export products worth a total of $240 million, including $25 million to the Soviet Union. However, today's talks at this working collective showed that there are realistic possibilities for further expanding economic cooperation. As Nikolay Tikhonov said, just now the plans are being elaborated in the Soviet Union with the aim of further increasing the commodity trade between our two countries.

The main directions of further development of industrial trade, and total economic cooperation and Croatia's share in this cooperation were the topic of the 1 and 1/2 hour talks between the Soviet delegation and the delegation of the Croatian Executive Council. In this respect Eng Ante Markovic quite extensively informed Premier Tikhonov and his associates. Both sides stressed that an expansion of cooperation is possible in the machine-building and electrical-machine-building industries, the electronics industry, the building industry, shipbuilding, and the agroindustrial complex. More complex forms of production cooperation and of joint actions in third markets are also possible. Tikhonov stressed that the readiness exists to seriously analyze and accept all concrete proposals for cooperation which could be given an appropriate place in the long-term plan documents on total Soviet foreign trade. A group of the Soviet premier's associates and a group of Croatian economic representatives will hold additional informal talks on this topic.

Immediately following the conclusion of the official talks, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Croatian Presidency, and had cordial and friendly talks with him. The talks were attended by Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency. Eng Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, gave a formal luncheon in honor of the Soviet delegation. Toasts were exchanged at the luncheon. The Soviet delegation will return to Belgrade in the afternoon.

Commentary on Zagreb Visit

AU231953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] This afternoon the Soviet Government delegation headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is on an official visit to our country, left Zagreb for Belgrade.

Zrnka Novak discusses the importance of this brief visit of the Soviet Government delegation to Croatia's capital:

If the first talks in Belgrade dealt with an overall expansion of the already considerable Yugoslav-Soviet trade, then it can be said that the purpose of today's talks with a Croatian delegation was to search for and to determine certain specific characteristics. As a matter of fact, Tikhonov called attention to the fact that the stability of and clear prospects for developing our mutual economic relations are rather rare in a world shaken by the economic crisis. Both sides concluded with satisfaction that these relations could be even better and richer.

What are the fields in which Croatia can satisfy its interest in further expanding trade? Inspecting an electric locomotive at the Rade Koncar factory, Tikhonov called attention to the current modernization process of the railroad network now in progress in the Soviet Union. And as he was inspecting the Industrijska Elektronika plant, he spoke about the considerable possibilities for cooperation in the field of microprocessors. Further fields in this connection are the food industry's projects and equipment, consumer goods, and so forth. On the other hand, Croatia has good reasons to cooperate and needs assistance in the energy field. There are possibilities for deliveries of Soviet gas, for cooperation in the oil industry field, and for assistance in the construction of a new nuclear powerplant.

In any event, the talks in Zagreb, both the official talks and the informal talks at meetings with economic representatives, will make it possible to conclude the forthcoming long-term plan for total Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations which should be finalized during the return visit by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Moscow, on the basis of concrete possibilities and the real needs of both countries.

SUNDIC WEIGHS PROSPECTS FOR SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD231605 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The second round of Sino-Soviet talks at the level of deputy foreign ministers has been more successful than had been hoped for by the two sides. In fact, both the Chinese and the Soviet sides have done as much as they could in the present situation to ensure that the talks are held in an atmosphere of reconciliation and mutual respect for each side's stands.

The fact that the Chinese negotiator, Qian Qichen, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko reliably points to the conclusion that the two countries are on the correct path to overcoming their long-standing disagreements within the foreseeable future.

In the sphere of economic cooperation there has already been a significant improvement and, as things now stand, the economic cooperation has, so to speak, successfully detached itself from the still very much present political discords.

The most controversial issue in Sino-Soviet relations -- namely tension along their border -- is no longer controversial since China has precisely stated that it has no territorial aspirations toward the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union, for its part, has shown readiness to reduce the number of troops along the border with China. Peace has been extant for a long time along the Sino-Soviet border and it is certain that both sides will do all they can to ensure that this situation continues.

Naturally, a long time will have to pass before Sino-Soviet relations are entirely satisfactory.

China does not accept the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and even less the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. As far as is known, the Soviet Union does not avoid a dialogue either on Afghanistan or on Kampuchea, but tries to separate these two problems from its overall relations with China. In fact, at present the Soviet Union does not see any possibility of withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan as the situation in that country is much worse than before the intervention. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is not willing to give up anything which could jeopardize its relations with Vietnam, regardless of the fact that it finds the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea increasingly bothersome. Vietnam did not fare too well in New Delhi, and what bothers the Soviet Union most is that Vietnam's prestige in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia, is growing constantly weaker. And, finally, it is clear to everyone that Vietnam would have given up Cambodia a long time ago if it did not enjoy Soviet support, not only diplomatic and political but material support. If, in addition, one takes into account that Chinese-Vietnamese relations are very bad, the influence of Chinese-Vietnamese relations on Sino-Soviet relations becomes perfectly understandable. The problem of a Soviet presence in Afghanistan is not as significant to China as the problem of a Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

The political dialogue between China and the Soviet Union will probably be continued in an even more favorable atmosphere, but it is quite certain that there will be no thorough changes in relations between the two countries before all controversial problems are eliminated. This does not mean that everything depends on the Soviet Union, although China continues to state categorically that the Soviet Union could do more to improve relations than it does at present. The most important thing at present, however, is the fact that the two sides can discuss everything in a peaceful way, and without any illusions that the mistrust which has existed for many years can be removed overnight.

STAMBOLIC TO VISIT HUNGARY 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

AU231340 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Text] At its session today, Yugoslavia's Presidency considered information about the visit which Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency, will make to Hungary in the near future and the visits which Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency, will make to the Latin American countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia and Guyana in the near future. The Presidency also considered certain cadre and other questions with its constitutional authority.

TU DELEGATION TO VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

LD211215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1013 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 21 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation headed by Confederation President Bogoljub Nedeljkovic left today, Monday, for a visit to the trade union organizations of Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.

With representatives of the trade union organizations of Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania the Yugoslav delegation will discuss the situation and trends in the international trade union movement and international relations.

Talks will particularly focus on questions regarding development and trade union tasks in establishing the new international economic order, as well as on trade union activities in internal plan and in further bilateral cooperation.

In Mozambique Bogoljub Nedeljkovic will make over to the trade unions a school built with funds of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation fund for international trade union solidarity.

GRLICKOV MEETS TURKISH CYPRIOT PARTY PRESIDENT

LD231345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia supports efforts of the two Cypriot communities, the United Nations and the Movement of Nonalignment aimed at preserving the territorial integrity, unity, sovereignty, independence and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

In talks with President of the Communal Liberation Party of the Turkish Cypriot Community Alpay Durduran, Presidency member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Aleksandar Grlickov repeated today, Tuesday, the Yugoslav support to intercommunal negotiations between the two Cypriot communities.

Both sides in the talks stressed the importance of efforts for the earliest possible solution of the Cypriot problem.

Grlickov also discussed with Durduran a number of other international questions, particularly efforts towards turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

A delegation of the Communal Liberation Party was informed on the place, the role and activities of the Socialist Alliance in the Yugoslav society, the system of socialist self-management and the federative order, as well as on the equal position of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

The Communal Liberation Party delegation, currently on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency, was today also received by Yugoslav Socialist Alliance President Marin Cetinic.

FEC REPORT WARNS OF 'SERIOUS' ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD231143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 22 Mar 83

["Worrying Economic Trends at the Beginning of the Year" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- A report from the Federal Executive Council [FEC] to the Yugoslav Assembly warns of problems in almost all sectors of reproduction. The most serious situation is in the sphere of markets and prices, and in addition, inflation is also increasing. Supplies of basic consumer goods, the report says, appear to be stabilizing, but problems of the standard of living continue to worsen.

In the first 2 months of this year industrial production has been declining. Production is 0.3 percent lower than in the period of January and February last year. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that branches of the economy which are orientated toward export cannot obtain the most essential raw materials and reproduction materials, and are therefore working at reduced capacity. This is particularly true in the textile and rubber industries.

The foreign trade deficit continues to be reduced, but the growth of exports is still below the planned level. Total exports went up by 5.6 percent in the first 2 months. Exports to the convertible currency area increased by 27.7 percent. The coverage of imports with exports to this market now amounts to 74 percent, while in the same period last year it was only 45 percent. The convertible currency trade deficit has been reduced from last year's $823 million to $298 million.

However, it is worrying that the Croatia's exports to the convertible currency area are up 67.7 percent, in Serbia proper 35.8 percent, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 17.1 percent, in Macedonia 13.8 percent, in Slovenia 11.1 percent, and in Vojvodina 9.6 percent. In Montenegro these exports have fallen by 22 percent, and in Kosovo by 10.8 percent.

Further on Economic Problems

LD231149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 22 Mar 83

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the year Yugoslavia's convertible-currency debt amounted to 19 billion dollars, just under five billion of which is due for payment this year.

Of this principal repayments on long- and medium-term credits account for 2.6 billion dollars, interest for about two [as received] billion and arrears carried over from last year for some 250 million dollars.

Financial support for Yugoslavia from abroad is expected to reach some 4.5 billion dollars in 1983.

These funds will be used above all to repay fixed and guaranteed obligations, replenish the foreign-exchange reserves, boost exports and import essential commodities in short supply at home, the government report stresses.

The Yugoslav Government points to the problems in the sector of reproduction -- difficult situation in the market and price domain -- and the growth of inflation.

The government assesses that one of the most complex problems at present is the implementation of the price policy. At the beginning of the year, the growth of prices of some products and services, carried over from last year, continued. Retail prices in the first three months will increase by 12 percent and the costs of living by 16 percent if the 5 percent increase of prices of electricity, meat, milk, coal and industrial products this March is included in the reckoning. This is the highest first-quarter increase in the costs of living over the past decade, it is said in the report.

The report also states that total foreign currency earnings on invisibles have decreased. In January, these earnings totalled 600 million dollars, or 300 million dollars less than in January of last year. Foreign currency deposits on private citizens' accounts also dropped by 47 percent compared with the same period last year.

GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL RATIONING TO BE CONTINUED

LD232013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- In the view of the Federal Executive Council, the necessary conditions have not yet been created for abolishing gasoline and diesel fuel coupons. This was stated in the SFRY Assembly today by Istvan Berdal, deputy federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs, in reply to a question from delegate Ivan Lovric.

The Federal Executive Council has considered the report on the application of administrative measures aimed at restricting the consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel and has concluded that the Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs should take the necessary steps and initative the activities involved in printing and distributing coupons for another of 3 month period.

The Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economic Affairs has taken the necessary steps to ensure that gasoline and diesel fuel coupons for the next quarter are distributed by the end of March.

FLORJANCIC PROPOSES NEW FISCAL POLICY DRAFT LAWS

LD231853 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finance Joze Florjancic on Wednesday put forward to the Assembly of Yugoslavia for urgent adoption a number of new draft laws regulating financial matters and limiting expenditure.

The most important of these seek to ensure working capital to enterprises and deal with financial reorganization and liquidation of enterprises.

The federal secretary for finance said these laws were necessary because the negative economic trends persisted at the beginning of this year.

In his view, the price trends recorded in the first two months of this year, and especially in March, give rise to concern and already seriously endanger the implementation of agreed policy.

He illustrated this with figures showing that the rate of inflation in February, in terms of retail prices and compared with the same month of 1982, reached 31 per cent although it had been planned that it should not exceed 20 per cent for the entire year. At the same time the national currency, the dinar, declined by about 16 per cent in value, he said.

Florjancic said that the situation is even more unfavourable considering that March is expected to bring an exceptionally sharp rise in prices and costs of living.

Following a lengthy debate, in which a number of delegates took part, the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia adopted the government's proposal on passing these laws. On the basis of today's debate the government will prepare final versions for adoption.

More on Draft Laws

AU231759 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Summary] At its session today, the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber is discussing draft amendments to the law on operating funds, the law on economic recovery and termination of operations of organizations of associated labor, the law on payments among users of social resources, the law on the social accounting service and the law on surplus funds of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing interest communities in social activities. The amendments to the last of the five laws should be adopted by urgent procedure. At the morning session, the chamber adopted the draft amendments to the law on operating funds and the law on economic recovery and termination of operations of organizations of associated labor. Joze Florjancic, federal secretary for finance, explained the draft amendments to all five laws. Olivija Rusovac and Bozidar Veljkovic report:

"Joze Florjancic said the following among other things:

[Begin recording] "The first thing that must be emphasized is the fact that all types of domestic spending exceed by far real possibilities and that it is therefore necessary to reduce the overall relations in production, supply, and consumption within the real limits of earned income.

In this connection the Federal Executive Council has concluded on several occasions that we cannot solve in 1 year all the problems that have accumulated over a number of years. But it is necessary to make a start in solving them. [end recording]

"Explaining why the Federal Executive Council has decided to propose amendments to the five aforementioned laws, Joze Florjancic said that the first reports show that the results in the economy at the end of 1982 were much more unfavorable than the results of the first 9 months of the same year. In the first 2 months of this year, certain improvements in the economic trends are just barely discernible, but the pressure of consumption considerably exceeds the provisions of the economic resolution for the year. Therefore, regardless of the extent to which the proposed amendments to the laws have been received with mistrust in the economy initially, the amendments are basically in accord with the stabilization policy."

The amendments to the law on operating funds are aimed at preventing the practice of the organizations of associated labor and banks of using short-term credits for operating funds and accumulation funds for investments. As a result of this practice in the past, the shortage of long-term funds quadrupled. The amendments will not abolish the right of workers to independently decide on income, but will prevent its abuse.

The amendments to the law on economic recovery and termination of operations of organizations of associated labor concern the organizations operating with losses. They stipulate the obligation of determining the personal and collective responsibility of workers and management organs for losses. The main purpose of the amendements to the law on payments among users of social resources is to ensure greater financial discipline. "The essential provision stipulates that those who fail to meet their commitments with a 15-day term may not pay any personal incomes or taxes and dues from income to their sociopolitical community." The amendments to the law on social accounting service also confirm the orientation that debts must be paid before personal incomes. The amendments to the law on surplus funds of the sociopolitical communities and the self-managing interest communities in social activities are aimed at reducing the scope of public and communal spending: Spending may increase by up to 11 percent compared to last year.

A long and interesting discussion on the agenda was held at the beginning of today's session of the Federal Chamber. Zora Tomic expressed the view that "it is incomprehensible that the delegates are discussing a proposed law on amendments to the law on personal incomes of the officials elected and appointed by the SFRY Assembly and personal income allowances for delegates of the SFRY Assembly." Pointing out that in the present difficult economic situation the priority task must be to protect the standard of living of workers and citizens with the lowest incomes, Zora Tomic included that "it is politically unacceptable for the Federal Chamber to concern itself with the personal incomes of the officials and delegates whose material position is not greatly endangered." She recalled that the assembly often concerns itself with the personal incomes of officials and called on delegates to demonstrate by their own example that they are not demanding stabilization actions only from others. Several delegates disagreed with Tomic's explanations although some of them expressed the view that the discussion of the proposed amendments could be postponed. However, the draft law on amendments was retained on the agenda.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC ISSUES, RESPONSIBILITY

AU232047 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium held an expanded session today which was attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and the highest officials of organs and organizations of the federation. It was presided over by Mitja Ribicic.

Within the framework of preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee, the session discussed current ideological questions and current issues and problems concerning the implementation of the economic policy at the beginning of this year and of the conclusions of the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, delivered the introductory report.

It was pointed out that at this time the most essential tasks for all organizations of associated labor, work communities, sociopolitical communities, and all other communities is to mobilize the internal forces to the maximum possible extent and take measures to ensure the continuity of production and reduce spending to within the agreed limits. These actions represent the essential prospects for fulfilling the great tasks in the fields of exports, market stabilization, curbing price increases, ensuring the agreed policy of the standard of living and so forth. The economic policy measures which must be resolutely taken for this purpose by all sociopolitical communities, from the federation to the commune, must be simultaneously stimulated and accompanied by the general social actions of the League of Communists and all organized social forces.

The responsibility for solving current economic problems and for implementing the adopted economic policy must be further intensified. Those who fail to fulfill their obligations and tasks and fail to carry out the policy that has been agreed upon must bear the consequences of all political, legal, and other measures and sanctions. The preparations for the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee will be carried out in the spirit of these obligations.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, NATIONALISM 22 MAR

AU232210 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Last night, Branko Mikulic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, spoke at the session of the Mostar Communal Committee of the League of Communists on the socioeconomic and political situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina. The following are excerpts from Branko Mikulic's speech:

The economic situation is very complicated and difficult, Branko Mikulic noted and then discussed the action program adopted recently by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Branko Mikulic pointed out that this program noted that, in Bosnia-Hercegovina, too, the statist tendencies are spreading and strengthening. According to him, excesses and great disruptions have taken place in the investment field. For whose benefit are we talking about stabilization, where are we rushing to, can we tolerate such irresponsible actions and how long will we continue to find justifications for all this? These are the words of Branko Mikulic. Continuing his speech, he stressed that the group ownership tendencies and practices which are growing stronger, and the encapsulations within the communal, regional, and republican borders lead to developing local chauvinism and nationalism.

Branko Mikulic said further that in recent days the Bosnia-Hercegovina organs have discussed, among other things, some constitutional solutions. Next month, the communal assemblies, the Sarajevo City Assembly, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly and the Presidency of the republic will elect new people as presidents, Mikulic said. He added that more than 80 percent of the communal committees of the League of Communists, the communal conferences of the Socialist Alliance and the communal bodies of trade unions have decided to nominate and elect new people.

Branko Mikulic then spoke about nationalism and in this connection noted that, in some small towns and settlements in Bosnia-Hercegovina, outdoor parties are organized according to national affiliations and that some people try to proclaim which coffee-houses and inns are Croatian, Muslim or Serbian. The clericalists of all three religions are also increasingly and openly active along the same lines, Branko Mikulic warned. Recently in the Catholic Church, the clericalists have also been active in forming the so-called Mary's Legion, creating the so-called Third Order Organization and insisting on displaying the symbols of affiliation of these organizations. Similar initiatives are also apparent in the Orthodox Church. The clericalists in the Muslim community insist on a holy war against the infidels, they spread Pan-Islamic ideas. They specifically demand that the mosque be a place which is accessible to believers throughout the day, a place where all issues of general social interest are discussed, that is, a place where imams will thereby gain the reputation of leaders and then be able -- when the right time for them comes -- to jointly struggle for a pure Muslim Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Branko Mikulic added that large quantities of publications, books, and other printed matter, including those published by religious institutions, are being sent to our country from abroad. Naturally, legal measures must be taken against those who violate the Constitution and laws regardless of who they may be and what their profession or title is, Branko Mikulic pointed out. It is not good if we fail to see in our own community the promoters of anticommunist activity, but continue to say that all this is coming to us from some other part of the republic or Yugoslavia. In this connection we also hear politically imprecise statements which fail to concretely mention the promoters of hostile activity, but say that something is coming to us from one or another city.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL DISMISSED FOR IMPROPER BEHAVIOR

AU232030 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Summary] Speaking to journalists, Danilo Vasic, president of the Pec League of Communists Committee, declared that the communal committee unanimously decided at last night's meeting to expel Muhamet Mulhaxha, chairman of the Pec Commune Assembly, from the League of Communists Communal Committee. On the basis of facts reported by a working group of the League of Communists Communal Committee and after objective discussion, the meeting also decided to penalize Muhamet Mulhaxha by giving him a last warning before expulsion from the League of Communists and to ask him to resign as president of the Communal Assembly.

This was done because of Mulhaxha's improper and drunken behavior in public, thus sullying the public image and prestige of a Communist, political worker, and first citizen of the commune. Previous criticism had failed to produce results, Danilo Vasic stated, and numerous Communists and citizens in Pec had reacted seriously to his behavior, demanding that he be called to account.

"The LC Communal Committee also strongly condemned Muhamet Mulhaxha's behavior on 18 February 1983 in the Karagac Motel in Pec. Accompanied by Mahmut Bakalli and some other guests, he allowed the commune's decision on the closing times of catering establishments to be violated by continuing to drink, sing, and dance til the early hours." According to Danilo Vasic, negative comments among the public came about when Mulhaxha approached Mahmut Bakalli's table and embraced him. This action was greeted by a number of people present, who have now come into conflict with the League of Communists and the law, by rising from their tables and applauding.

The LC Communal Committee unanimously decided to make Muhamet Mulhaxha responsible for his behavior and to examine the application of the aforementioned measures against him.

LATE REPORT: STAMBOLIC, TIKHONOV HOLD TALKS

AU241519 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] This morning, Petar Stambolic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, received Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and held a long, cordial, and friendly talk with him. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in all fields.

Certain important international issues were also discussed. The two sides expressed their readiness to continue their efforts to overcome tension in the world and clear the path to improving international cooperation. Premier Tikhonov invited the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Petar Stambolic gave a formal luncheon in honor of the high-level guest. The two statesmen exchanged toasts in which they pointed out the importance of the Soviet premier's visit as a further contribution to mutual acquaintance and advancement of relations. A stable development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is important not only for the two countries, but for peace and stability in Europe and the world.

Peter Stambolic recalled that President Tito attached the greatest importance to the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the present leadership of our country continues to do the same. Special satisfaction was expressed over the results of the economic cooperation between the two countries. Readiness was expressed to continue along this road in the future as well in order to enrich this cooperation with new contents.

Premier Tikhonov explained the Soviet initiatives in the sphere of disarmament as well as the efforts that Moscow is making to strengthen world peace. Petar Stambolic pointed out that our country positively appraises the Soviet leadership's initiatives and considers them a contribution to the efforts to reach an agreement in this sphere.

The president of the Presidency informed his guest on Yugoslavia's views on the results of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. Petar Stambolic stressed that the meeting was very successful and that it contributed to strengthening peace, independence, and economic development in the world. The seventh summit demonstrated the great unity of nonaligned countries on the original principles of nonalignment, which represents a great contribution to the efforts to achieve a relaxation of international tension.